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13 November 1997

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Fifty-second session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98 (e)

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Convention on Biological Diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/182 of 16 December 1996 on the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant resolutions relating to the Convention,

Also recalling the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity,[1]

Further recalling Agenda 21,[2] particularly its chapter 15 on the conservation of biological diversity and related chapters,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See United Nations Environment Programme, Convention on Biological Diversity (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[2] Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

Also recalling the recommendations made at the third session of the Commission on Sustainable Development on the review of chapter 15 of Agenda 21 on the conservation of biological diversity,[3]

Deeply concerned by the continued loss of the world's biological diversity and, on the basis of the provisions of the Convention, reaffirming the commitment to the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources,

Emphasizing that the Convention on Biological Diversity is an important international legal instrument for achieving sustainable development, taking into account its three objectives, and for promoting the ecosystem approach embodied in the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

Encouraged by the work carried out to date under the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction that most States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified or acceded to the Convention,

Taking note with appreciation of the generous offer of the Government of Slovakia to host the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at Bratislava from 4 to 15 May 1998,

Recalling its invitation to the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report to the Assembly on the results of future sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

1. Welcomes the results of the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held at Buenos Aires from 4 to 15 November 1996, as reflected in the report of the meeting,[4] submitted in accordance with resolution 51/182, and in that context reaffirms the need to take concrete action to fulfil the three objectives of the Convention;

2. Takes note of the decision of the Conference of the Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and the programme of work contained therein,[5] and its development of a focused work programme for forest biological diversity;[6]

3. Also takes note of the results of the third meeting of the Convention's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

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[3] See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 12 (E/1995/32), chap. I, para. 230 (i).

[4] A/52/441.

[5] Ibid., annex II, decision III/11.

[6] Ibid., decision III/12.

held at the headquarters of the secretariat of the Convention at Montreal from 1 to 5 September 1997;

4. Further takes note of the work carried out at the third meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Biosafety, held at the headquarters of the secretariat of the Convention at Montreal from 13 to 17 October 1997, and reaffirms the importance of those negotiations for the development of an international legal framework on biosafety aimed at safeguarding human health and the environment;

5. Encourages those States that have not yet ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity to do so as soon as possible;

6. Recognizes that States Parties to the Convention have agreed to provide additional financial resources for the implementation of the Convention in accordance with article 20 of the Convention, and urges bilateral and multilateral donors to cooperate with the secretariat of the Convention in implementing decision III/6 of the Conference of the Parties;

7. Renews its appreciation for the work being carried out under the Convention to enhance cooperation with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions;

8. Notes that the first national reports of the States Parties to the Convention, as required by article 26 of the Convention, are due to be submitted to the secretariat of the Convention no later than 1 January 1998, calls upon Member States that are Parties to the Convention to meet that requirement as soon as possible, and in that context invites the international community to assist developing countries in fulfilling that commitment;

9. Also notes the clarification of the administrative arrangements regarding the respective roles of the United Nations Environment Programme and the secretariat of the Convention in respect of personnel and financial matters, as detailed in the administrative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity signed on 30 June 1997;

10. Calls upon States Parties to the Convention to urgently settle their arrears and to pay their contributions in full and in a timely manner, in accordance with the decision of the Conference of the Parties regarding the contributions required for the Trust Fund of the Convention,[7] so as to ensure continuity in the cash flow required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, its subsidiary bodies and its secretariat;

11. Invites the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session, and to

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[7] Ibid., decision III/9, para. 11.

[8] Ibid., decision III/24.

report to the Assembly on the results of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session a sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity".

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Fifty-second session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 95 (b)

MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 44/214 of 22 December 1989, 46/212 of 20 December 1991, 48/169 of 21 December 1993 and 50/97 of 20 December 1995,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets and prohibitive transit costs and risks, impose serious constraints on the overall socio-economic development efforts of the landlocked developing countries,

Also recognizing that 16 of the landlocked developing countries are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries, and that their geographical situation is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Further recognizing that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Recalling that measures to deal with the transit problems of landlocked developing countries require closer and even more effective cooperation and collaboration between those countries and their transit neighbours,

Noting the relevant part of the Agenda for Development[1] on the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries,

Recognizing the important role played by bilateral cooperative arrangements and regional and subregional cooperation and integration in alleviating the transit problems of the landlocked developing countries and improving the transit transport systems in landlocked and transit developing countries,

Also recognizing the importance of continuing the activities of the regional commissions to improve the transit transport infrastructure in the landlocked and transit developing countries,

Noting the importance of strengthening the existing international support measures with a view to addressing the problems of landlocked developing countries,

1. Reaffirms the right of access of landlocked developing countries to and from the sea and to freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with international law;

2. Also reaffirms that transit developing countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked developing countries should in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

3. Calls upon both the landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours, in the spirit of South-South cooperation, including bilateral cooperation, to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts in dealing with their transit issues;

4. Appeals once again to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries agreed in the resolutions and declarations adopted by the General Assembly and the outcomes of recent major United Nations conferences relevant to landlocked developing countries, as well as in the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries;[2]

5. Notes the convening of the Third Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions, which took place in New

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[1] See resolution 51/240, annex.

[2] See TD/B/42(1)/11-TD/B/LDC/AC.1/7.

York from 18 to 20 June 1997, and its agreed conclusions and recommendations and proposals for future actions;

6. Calls upon the landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours to intensify their cooperative and collaborative efforts in dealing with the transit problems, inter alia, by improving transit transport infrastructure facilities and bilateral and subregional agreements to govern transit transport operations, developing joint ventures in the area of transit transport and strengthening institutions and human resources dealing with transit transport;

7. Welcomes the convening of the first subregional consultative meeting of countries of North-East Asia on transit transport cooperation, which took place at Ulaanbaatar from 20 to 22 May 1997 under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme special unit for technical cooperation among developing countries and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and endorses the Ulaanbaatar memorandum of understanding adopted at that meeting;

8. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with donor countries and institutions, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the regional commissions and relevant subregional institutions, to continue his efforts to organize specific consultative groups, when requested by the landlocked and transit developing countries concerned, to identify priority areas for action at the national and subregional levels and to draw up action programmes;

9. Emphasizes that assistance for the improvement transit transport facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategies of the landlocked and transit developing countries, and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirements for the long-term restructuring of the economies of the landlocked developing countries;

10. Invites donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes and improved communications;

11. Invites the United Nations Development Programme to further promote, as appropriate, subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes, to expand its support in the transport and communications sectors to the landlocked and transit developing countries, and to enhance its technical cooperation for development so as to promote national and collective self-reliance among them;

12. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene in 1999 in New York, within the overall level of resources for the biennium 1998-1999, another meeting of governmental experts from landlocked and transit developing countries, representatives of donor countries, and representatives of

financial and development institutions, including relevant regional and subregional economic organizations and commissions, to review progress in the development of transit systems, including sectoral questions, as well as transit transportation costs, with a view to exploring the possibility of formulating necessary action-oriented measures;

13. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to seek voluntary contributions to ensure the participation of representatives of landlocked and transit developing countries and representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions at the meeting referred to in paragraph 12 of the present resolution;

14. Notes with appreciation the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to formulating international measures to deal with the special problems of the landlocked developing countries, and urges the Conference, inter alia, to keep under constant review the evolution of transit transport infrastructure facilities, institutions and services, monitor the implementation of agreed measures, including by making a case study, collaborate in all relevant initiatives, including those of the private sector and non-governmental organizations, and serve as a focal point on cross-regional issues of landlocked developing countries;

15. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take appropriate measures for the effective implementation of the activities called for in the present resolution, and to strengthen, including through maintaining the appropriate level of the staff, the capacity of the Conference's Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries in order to effectively implement its mandate to further support the landlocked developing countries;

16. Welcomes the note by the Secretary-General and progress report of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries,[1] and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, together with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution and submit it to the Trade Development Board and to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session.

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[1] A/52/329.

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Agenda item 97 (f)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
FIRST UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY

Bangladesh, Cape Verde and Peru: draft resolution

Role of microcredit in the eradication of poverty

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (1996) and recommendations for the rest of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty,

Recognizing that people living in poverty are innately capable of working their way out of poverty with dignity, and can demonstrate creative potentials to improve their situation when an enabling environment and the right opportunities exist,

Noting that in many countries of the world, microcredit programmes, by providing access to small capitals to people living in poverty, have succeeded in generating productive self-employment,

Also noting that microcredit programmes have proved to be an effective tool in freeing people from the bondage of poverty, and have led to their increasing participation in the mainstream economic and political processes of society,

Bearing in mind that microcredit programmes have especially benefited women and have resulted in the achievement of their empowerment in a world where more women than men live in absolute poverty and that imbalance continues to grow,

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[1] A/52/573.

Recognizing that microcredit programmes, in addition to their role in the eradication of poverty, have also contributed to the social and human development process,

1. Welcomes the outcome of the Microcredit Summit, held at Washington, D.C., from 2 to 4 February 1997, which through its Declaration and Plan of Action,[1] launched a global movement to reach 100 million of the world's poorest families, especially women of those families, with credit for self-employment and other financial and business services, by the year 2005;

2. Notes with satisfaction that, as called for in Assembly resolution 51/178 of 16 December 1996, many United Nations agencies and the World Bank have actively participated in the Summit and thus contributed to its successful outcome;

3. Takes note of the Declaration and Plan of Action of the Microcredit Summit,[2] the communiqué[3] issued by the Council of Heads of State and Government at the Summit, and messages to the Summit from the Chairman of the Group of 77 and China[4] and the Secretary-General of the United Nations;[5]

4. Encourages all involved in poverty eradication programmes to consider incorporating microcredit schemes in their strategies;

5. Also encourages them to adopt policies that support the development of microcredit institutions so that credit may be made available to increasing numbers of people living in poverty;

6. Calls on the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular its funds and programmes and the regional commissions, as well as international and regional financial institutions and donor agencies involved in the eradication of poverty, to explore including the microcredit approach in their programmes as a tool for the eradication of poverty;

7. Calls on all concerned non-governmental organizations, other actors of civil society and the private sector to support and incorporate, as appropriate, microcredit schemes in their programmes for the eradication of poverty;

8. Takes note of the positive references in support of the role of microcredit contained in the final documents of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement (New Delhi, 4-8 April 1997), the Ninth South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Summit (Male, 12-14 May 1997), the Organization of African Unity Summit (Harare, 2-4 June 1997), the substantive

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[1] A/52/113, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Ibid., annex III.

[4] Ibid., annex IV.

session of 1997 of the Economic and Social Council (Geneva, 30 June-25 July 1997) and the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Edinburgh, 24-27 October 1997).

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Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Republic of Tanzania*:
draft resolution

Report of the Committee on Development Planning

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/206 of 20 December 1991 on the report of the Committee for Development Planning and criteria for identifying the least developed countries,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1997/223 of 18 July 1997 concerning the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning that Vanuatu be graduated from the list of the least developed countries,

Noting further the letter of the Prime Minister of Vanuatu[1] stating the reasons for his position that the review of Vanuatu's status should be deferred to the year 2000,

Stressing the need for the Committee for Development Planning to take fully into account the vulnerability index in evaluating the status of the least developed countries,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/C.2/52/5, annex, appendix.

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Taking into account views and comments expressed by delegations during the debate on the report of the Economic and Social Council at the meetings of the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 11 November 1997,

1. Reaffirms paragraphs 4 and 5 of its resolution 46/206 relating to transitional arrangements;

2. Welcomes the convening of Working Group III of the Committee for Development Planning at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 19 December 1997 to review the results of the technical work and the outcome of the expert group meeting, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 51/183;

3. Decides to retain Vanuatu on the list of the least developed countries until further consideration by the Committee for Development Planning during its next review, in the year 2000.

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ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: SPECIAL SESSION FOR THE PURPOSE OF AN OVERALL REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcome of the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly, on environment and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/181 of 16 December 1996, in which it decided to convene a special session from 23 to 27 June 1997, at the highest possible level, for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21,

Recalling that the special session was undertaken on the basis of and with full respect for the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1]

Reaffirming that Agenda 21[2] remains the fundamental programme of action for achieving sustainable development and that the programme for the Further

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

Implementation of Agenda 21, adopted at its nineteenth special session,[1] will enhance the full implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Recognizing that the nineteenth special session was the first high-level global meeting devoted to the comprehensive review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held on United Nations premises, and that the experience gained during the preparations will need to be carefully examined and taken into account in the preparations for forthcoming special sessions of the Assembly that will carry out reviews of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcomes of other recent global conferences such as the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Noting with concern that the assessment and review made by the Assembly at its nineteenth special session concluded that although some progress had been made, the overall trends with respect to the global environment had not improved,

Convinced that the means of implementation identified in chapters 33 and 34 of Agenda 21, in particular the provision of adequate and predictable financial resources and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries, require stronger commitments and concrete action so as to enhance the full implementation of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, adopted at its nineteenth special session,

Recalling that unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, particularly in the industrialized countries, are identified in Agenda 21 as the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment,

Noting that the next review of the implementation of Agenda 21 is scheduled to be carried out in the year 2002,

Reaffirming its resolution S-19/2 of 28 June 1997, the annex to which contains the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,

1. Notes that the nineteenth special session took place in New York from 23 to 28 June 1997 and expresses its appreciation for the high-level of attendance by heads of State and government and other heads of delegation at that session;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly;[2]

3. Recognizes that the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[1] includes a statement of commitment to Agenda 21 and to the goals of sustainable development; an assessment of progress made since the United Nations

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[1] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[2] A/52/280.

Conference on Environment and Development in all main areas of Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the Conference; a broad range of decisions and recommendations aimed at fostering progress in various sectoral and cross-sectoral areas of Agenda 21 and, in particular in its means of implementation; decisions aimed at strengthening global and regional institutional arrangements for achieving sustainable development; and recommendations on the future methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the programme of work of the Commission for the period 1998-2002;

4. Recognizes also that a mutually supportive balance between the international and the national environment is needed in the pursuit of sustainable development and that the gap between developed and developing countries points to the continued need for a dynamic and enabling international economic environment supportive of international cooperation, particularly in the fields of finance, technology transfer, debt and trade, if the momentum for global progress towards sustainable development is to be maintained and increased;

5. Welcomes the establishment of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, under the aegis of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

6. Calls upon all Governments, the relevant United Nations actors, the international community, including non-governmental organizations, to implement the programme of action adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests;[1]

7. Invites the Commission on Sustainable Development to consider establishing funding modalities to enable developing countries that are not members of the Commission to participate in the work of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and urges Governments to contribute to the Trust Fund for that purpose;

8. Welcomes the dialogue to be conducted under the aegis of the Commission of Sustainable Development, beginning at its sixth session, aimed at building consensus on the necessary actions for the implementation of all aspects of the sustainable use of fresh water for social and economic purposes;

9. Stresses the urgent need to replenish the Global Environment Facility to enable it to fulfil its objectives effectively in accordance with its mandate;

10. Welcomes the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development in preparation for the special session and invites the Commission to continue its supportive role as agreed, in collaboration with international institutions, in carrying out its multi-year work programme;

11. Recognizes the important contributions that were made during the preparatory process and at the special session itself by major groups, including non-governmental organizations, and stresses the need for their continued

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[1] See E/CN.17/1997/12.

involvement in the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

12. Invites Governments to assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to participate in the follow-up meetings envisaged for the next five years, and to make timely contributions to the Trust Fund to support the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

13. Welcomes the valuable contributions made by the task managers of the various chapters of Agenda 21 and the conferences of the parties to the conventions related to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

14. Welcomes also the action taken by the Secretary-General in strengthening the system-wide intersectoral cooperation and coordination for the further implementation of Agenda 21, and for the promotion of coordinated follow-up to the major international conferences in the area of sustainable development, as outlined in his report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: A Programme for Reform";[1]

15. Welcomes further the action taken by the Secretary-General to strengthen the functions of the Division for Sustainable Development to support action at all levels to implement Agenda 21 and to ensure greater coherence in the Secretariat's work in the area of sustainable development in general, including, in particular, stronger support for regional and national activities;

16. Stresses that the full implementation of Agenda 21, and that to achieve advance results by the next review of the implementation of Agenda 21 in the year 2002, will continue to require the concerted efforts of all Governments, taking into account the priority areas adopted by the Assembly at its nineteenth special session, and calls upon the developed countries to fulfil their commitments with respect to financial resources and technology transfer;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcome of the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly, on environment and development", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at that session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[1] A/51/950.

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Agenda item 97 (f)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
FIRST UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/183 of 21 December 1993, 49/110 of 19 December 1994, 50/107 of 20 December 1995 and 51/178 of 16 December 1996, related to the observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (1996), and in which it proclaims the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, and all its other relevant resolutions relating to international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

Recalling also all declarations and programmes of action of the United Nations major conferences and summits organized since 1990 and the reports and publications on the outcomes of those conferences and summits as they relate to poverty eradication,

Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Nineteenth Special Session of the General Assembly for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21,[1] the Report on the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/S-19/29.

World Social Situation, 1997,[2] the Human Development Report, 1997[3] and the Trade and Development Report, 1997,[4]

Expressing its concern that, as underlined in the reports mentioned above, the number of people living in absolute poverty is still increasing, especially in developing countries, and that a majority of them are women,

Noting decisions, measures and activities undertaken to eradicate poverty by countries and by organizations, agencies, funds, programmes and bodies of the United Nations system, including the World Bank, and by non-governmental organizations and the entire civil society within the framework of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and the first year of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty,

1. Reiterates that the main objective of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty is to achieve the goal of eradicating absolute poverty and reducing overall poverty substantially in the world through decisive national actions and international cooperation in implementing fully and effectively the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and all agreements and commitments agreed upon at the United Nations major conferences and summits organized since 1990 as they relate to poverty eradication;

2. Reaffirms that the causes of poverty should be addressed in the context of sectoral strategies, such as those on environment, food security, population, migration, health, shelter, human resources development, fresh water, including clean water and sanitation, rural development and productive employment, and of the specific needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, in such a way as to aim at the social and economic integration of people living in poverty;

3. Reaffirms also that, within the context of overall action for the eradication of poverty, special attention should be given to the multidimensional nature of poverty, to the national and international framework conditions and policies that are conducive to its eradication, to the promotion of an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective and to the utilization of gender analysis as a tool for the integration of a gender dimension into the planning and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes on poverty eradication;

4. Emphasizes that, in developing countries, rural development remains central to poverty eradication efforts, and this often includes agrarian reform, investment in infrastructure, extension of rural financial intermediation ensuring food security, better education and greater utilization of appropriate technology, ensuring fair prices to provide incentives for agricultural

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[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.1.

[3] New York, Oxford University Press, 1997.

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.II.D.8.

investment, and increasing productivity, including productivity in the informal sector;

5. Emphasizes also the need to pursue efforts to eradicate poverty in the urban areas in all countries;

6. Decides that every year the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (17 October) should be marked by concentrating on the themes that the General Assembly chooses for that year;

7. Reiterates that all Governments shall formulate or strengthen integrated poverty eradication strategies and policies and implement national poverty eradication plans or programmes in a participatory manner, so as to address the structural causes of poverty, encompassing action on the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels;

8. Reaffirms, that developed countries should, as soon as possible, strive for the fulfilment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overal. official development assistance and, where agreed, within that target, earmark 0.15-0.20 per cent of gross national product for the least developed countries;

9. Expresses concern that the debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries continue to impede efforts to eradicate poverty and, in this context, notes that the initiative on the heavily indebted poor countries is valuable but, even when fully operational, will leave untouched much of the debt of severely indebted low-income countries, and calls upon the international community, including multilateral financial institutions, to take further major initiatives on debt cancellation and/or alleviation and to implement fully and effectively all initiatives taken that will contribute to a durable solution of the debt problems of developing countries, in particular African countries and the least developed countries, and thus support their efforts to eradicate poverty;

10. Takes note of the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the Microcredit Summit held in Washington, D.C., in February 1997, and calls upon all Governments, the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions and the relevant non-governmental organizations and other actors of civil society, to contribute fully to the implementation of the outcome of that Summit and to support the development, management and assessment of microcredit programmes in developing countries, particularly in African countries and the least developed countries;

11. Invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to extend projects under the rubric "poverty strategies initiative" to all developing countries in order to make the initiative closely geared to the poverty eradication goals of the commitments adopted at the World Summit for

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[5] A/52/113, annex.

Social Development[4] and to strengthen assistance in the elaboration of national plans, programmes and strategies to eradicate poverty, particularly in African countries and the least developed countries;

12. Calls upon all donors to give high priority to the eradication of poverty in their assistance budgets and programmes, on either a bilateral or multilateral basis, and also invites the relevant funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system to support developing countries, particularly African countries and the least developed countries, in their efforts to achieve the overall goal of eradicating poverty and ensuring basic social services, by supporting national efforts to formulate, coordinate, implement, monitor and assess integrated poverty strategies, including capacity-building, and by supporting efforts to empower people living in poverty;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-third session on progress made in the implementation of measures, themes, recommendations and activities related to the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, including recommendations for possible actions and initiatives for the rest of the Decade;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)".

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[4] See Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.C.

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Fifty-second session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 97 (h)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Developing human resources for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 50/105 of 20 December 1995, 48/205 of 21 December 1993, 48/143 of 17 December 1991 and 45/191 of 21 December 1990 as well as the relevant sections of the Agenda for Development,[1]

Recognizing that people are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development, that the development of human resources is an essential component in the achievement of sustainable development and that a focus on human resources development will ultimately strengthen capabilities and will equip people with the competencies to function effectively,

Recognizing also that there is a need to integrate human resources development into comprehensive strategies that mainstream a gender perspective, taking into account the needs of all people, in particular, the needs of women,

Stressing that Governments have the primary responsibility for defining and implementing appropriate policies for human resources development and that there is the need for adequate resources from the international community to enhance the capacity of the Governments of developing countries to promote human

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See A/51/45.

resources development in pursuit of their national programmes, plans and strategies for development,

Stressing also that there is a need for a supportive and favourable international economic environment that will enhance human resources development in developing countries and promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Recognizing that, while economic reforms and structural adjustment programmes are intended to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, elements of such programmes may have an adverse impact on human resources development and also that there is a need to take action, in the formulation of these programmes, to mitigate any negative effects,

Recognizing also the vital role of South-South cooperation in supporting national efforts for human resources development,

Emphasizing the continued need for coordination and integration among the organs and organizations of the United Nations system in assisting developing countries to foster the development of their human resources, especially that of the least developed and most vulnerable, and for the United Nations to continue to give priority to human resources development in developing countries,

Recognizing the importance accorded to the human component of development in the declarations and programmes of action adopted at all the major United Nations conferences and summits since 1990,

1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's note[1] on the implementation of resolution 50/105;

2. Emphasizes that, in the development of human resources, an overall, well conceived and integrated approach which mainstreams a gender perspective and takes into account the needs of all people should be adopted, incorporating such vital areas as population, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, communications, education and training, and science and technology, and taking into account the need to create more opportunities for employment, in an environment that guarantees political freedom, popular participation, respect for human rights, justice and equity, all of which are essential for enhancing human capacity to meet the challenge of development;

3. Encourages all countries to apply the requisite policies to ensure the development of their human resources, through education and training and by seeking, where possible, to increase receptivity to technological innovations, including those in the field of information and communication technologies;

4. Emphasizes the need to ensure the full participation of women in the formulation and implementation of national policies to promote human resources development;

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[1] A/52/540.

5. Acknowledges the efforts of developing countries in promoting human resources development and, in this regard, emphasizes the need for international cooperation to advance human resources development and the need for concerted efforts to support the efforts of developing countries, especially in Africa, the least developed countries and small island developing States, to develop their human resources;

6. Emphasizes that human resources development and institution-building can be promoted through South-South cooperation, and calls upon countries to take action in this regard;

7. Calls upon international financial institutions and other international organizations to support the objectives of human resources development and to integrate them into their policies, programmes and operations;

8. Emphasizes that structural adjustment programmes should include and strengthen social development goals which include human resources development and also emphasizes that Governments and relevant multilateral financial institutions should develop policies to reduce the negative effects of those programmes and to improve their positive impact, bearing in mind that human resources development associated with economic restructuring should be considered complementary strategies;

9. Calls upon the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to ensure the coordination of activities in support of national and regional action in the area of human resources development and capacity-building and to strengthen the human resources development aspect of their development activities;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session an assessment of the effectiveness of the contribution of operational activities to human resource development and requests further that the report include a brief review of the experience of the United Nations system in addressing the issue of human resources development, with a view to identifying possible new approaches in order to enhance the delivery capacity of the United Nations system;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", the sub-item entitled "Human resources development".

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Agenda item 100

TRAINING AND RESEARCH: UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

United Republic of Tanzania* and Australia: draft resolution

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/227 of 8 April 1993, 48/207 of 21 December 1993, 49/125 of 19 December 1994, 50/121 of 20 December 1995 and 51/188 of 16 December 1996,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[1] the report approved by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, entitled "Completion of the restructuring of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/227",[2] and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit,[3]

Welcoming the successful restructuring of the Institute and the recent progress made by the Institute in its various programmes and activities, including the improved cooperation that has been established with other

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/52/492.

[2] A/52/367, annex.

[3] A/52/559, annex.

97-32494 (E) 181197

organizations of the United Nations system and with regional and national institutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

Reiterating that the funding of training programmes offered at the specific request of Member States or departments and units of the Organization and other organs of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies should be arranged by the requesting parties,

Recognizing that training activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

1. Reaffirms the particular role of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations and the training requirements of Member States, and the pertinence of research activities related to training undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;

2. Invites the Institute to further strengthen its cooperation with other United Nations institutes and relevant national, regional and international institutes, as well as in relation to projects;

3. Renews its appeal to all Governments and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in the light of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute;

4. Endorses the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit for an effective division of labour among United Nations training institutions, namely:

(a) To entrust the United Nations Institute for Training and Research with, in addition to its current activities, clearing-house functions as regards the needs of personnel from Member States;

(b) To request the United Nations University to continue its role as the lead entity dealing with research, including research into common training policies;

(c) To have the United Nations Staff College Project - once its legal status has been modified from its present status as a project - focus on clearing-house functions as regards the training of United Nations systems staff members;

5. Welcomes the initiative of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Director to explore the possibility of the Institute becoming an executing agent or partner of the agencies and bodies of the United Nations system with respect

to their training programmes, especially those for developing countries and countries in transition;

6. Calls on the Secretary-General to explore ways and means to provide additional facilities to the Institute for conducting programmes and training courses that are provided at no cost to States, and to their representatives accredited to United Nations offices in New York, Nairobi, Geneva and Vienna;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of the Institute, as well as with the heads of United Nations funds and programmes, to explore ways and modalities to systematically utilize the Institute in the execution of training and capacity-building programmes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session.

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Agenda item 97 (i)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/52/L.10

Cultural development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, 46/158 of 19 December 1991, in which it requested the Secretary-General to cooperate with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in establishing an independent World Commission on Culture and Development, and expected the World Commission to submit its final report to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to the United Nations General Assembly no later than three years after it began its work, and 51/179 of 16 December 1996, concerning the report of the World Commission,

Taking note of the fact that public opinion throughout the world, as well as Governments and non-governmental organizations, has become much more sensitive to the need for better integration of the cultural dimension into the entire development process,

Recognizing that this awareness of the central importance of culture is, nevertheless, insufficiently present in development policy and practice,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the active participation of Member States, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals in the implementation of projects of national, regional and

interregional scope, aiming at the promotion of the objectives of the Decade, and in the work of the World Commission and its follow-up,

Taking note of the first meeting of Ministers of Culture of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Medellín, Colombia, on 4 and 5 September 1997,[1]

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General on progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development during the period 1994-1997;[2]

2. Invites all Member States, intergovernmental bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations:

(a) To ensure that the lessons and experiences gained and the momentum generated through the World Decade as well as the World Commission on Culture and Development are reflected in all their development strategies, as appropriate;

(b) To submit their comments to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development, entitled Our Creative Diversity;[3]

(c) To intensify their efforts to integrate cultural factors into their development programmes and projects, so as to ensure sustainable human development that fully respects cultural diversity, taking into account their cultural values and identity;

3. Stresses the importance of the question of interaction between culture and development, and encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to accord priority to this theme in its work;

4. Encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to pursue its ongoing task of promoting throughout the United Nations system a greater awareness of the crucial relationship between culture and development, taking into account the diversity of cultures;

5. Welcomes the convening in Stockholm in 1998 of an intergovernmental conference on cultural policies, organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in the elaboration of the international development strategy for the next United Nations development decade, to include recommendations for the integration of the cultural dimension in development activities;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to include the outcome of the Stockholm conference in his report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session.

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[1] See A/52/432.

[2] A/52/382.

[3] Paris, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1996.

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Agenda item 97 (f)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
FIRST UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/52/L.30

First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/183 of 21 December 1993, 49/110 of 19 December 1994, 50/107 of 20 December 1995 and 51/178 of 16 December 1996, related to the observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (1996), and to the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), and all its other relevant resolutions relating to international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

Recalling also all declarations and programmes of action of the United Nations major conferences and summits organized since 1990 and the reports and publications on the outcomes of those conferences and summits as they relate to poverty eradication,

Taking note of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21,

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See resolution S-19/1.

the Report on the World Social Situation, 1997,[2] the Human Development Report, 1997[3] and the Trade and Development Report, 1997,[4]

Expressing its concern that, as underlined in the reports mentioned above, the number of people living in absolute poverty is still increasing, especially in developing countries, and that a majority of them are women,

Noting decisions, measures and activities undertaken to eradicate poverty by countries and by organizations, agencies, funds, programmes and bodies of the United Nations system, including the World Bank, as well as by non-governmental organizations and the entire civil society within the framework of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and the first year of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty,

1. Reiterates that the main objective of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty is to achieve the goal of eradicating absolute poverty and reducing overall poverty substantially in the world through decisive national actions and international cooperation in implementing fully and effectively the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and all agreements and commitments agreed upon at the United Nations major conferences and summits organized since 1990 as they relate to poverty eradication;

2. Reaffirms that, within the context of overall action for the eradication of poverty, special attention should be given to the multidimensional nature of poverty, to the national and international framework conditions and policies that are conducive to its eradication, which should aim at the social and economic integration of people living in poverty, and to the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the right to development;

3. Reaffirms also that the causes of poverty should be addressed in the context of sectoral strategies, such as those on environment, food security, population, migration, health, shelter, human resources development, including education, fresh water, including clean water and sanitation, rural development and productive employment, and of the specific needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, in such a way as to increase opportunities and choices of people living in poverty and enable them to build their strengths and assets so as to reach social and economic integration;

4. Reaffirms further that all Governments and the United Nations system, in particular the relevant funds, programmes and agencies, should promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective and use gender analysis as a tool for the integration of a gender dimension into the planning and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes on poverty eradication;

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[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.1.

[3] New York, Oxford University Press, 1997.

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.II.D.8.

5. Emphasizes that, in developing countries, rural development remains central to poverty eradication efforts, and this often includes agrarian reform, investment in infrastructure, extension of rural financial intermediation ensuring food security, better education and greater utilization of appropriate technology, ensuring fair prices to provide incentives for agricultural investment, and increasing productivity, including productivity in the informal sector;

6. Emphasizes also that in all countries, urban poverty should be addressed, inter alia, by promoting sustainable livelihoods for people living in urban poverty through the provision or expansion of access to training, education and other employment assistance services, in particular for women, youth, the unemployed and the underemployed;

7. Decides that every year the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (17 October) should be marked by concentrating on the themes that the General Assembly chooses for that year;

8. Renews its recommendations that all Governments shall formulate or strengthen integrated poverty eradication strategies and policies and implement national poverty eradication plans or programmes in a participatory manner, to address the structural causes of poverty, encompassing action at local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, and stresses that those plans or programmes should establish, within each national context, strategies and affordable time-bound goals and targets for the substantial reduction of overall poverty and the eradication of absolute poverty;

9. Invites the international community, including multilateral financial institutions, to implement fully and effectively all initiatives taken regarding debt relief for developing countries, including Naples terms and the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries' Debt Initiative, and to continue their efforts in this field with a view to contributing to a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries, and encourages donors to ensure adequate financing of these mechanisms and/or initiatives, particularly in African countries and the least developed countries, and thus support their efforts to eradicate poverty;

10. Takes note of the various international micro-finance initiatives launched in recent years, such as the Microcredit Summit, held in Washington, D.C., in February 1997, and the Consultative Group of Assistance to the Poorest, and invites all Governments, the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, the relevant non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other actors of civil society to focus on the importance of increasing access to micro-credit and related financial services for self-employment and income-generating activities for people living in poverty, in particular women in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, and to support the corresponding programmes and actions;

11. Invites the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme to consider extending projects under the rubric 'Poverty Strategies

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[1] See A/52/113, annex.

Initiative" to all developing countries in order to make the initiative closely geared to the poverty eradication goals of the commitments adopted at the World Summit for Social Development[1] and to strengthen assistance in the elaboration of national plans, programmes and strategies to eradicate poverty, particularly in African countries and the least developed countries, and calls upon all countries to contribute to the Initiative;

12. Calls upon all donors to give high priority to the eradication of poverty in their assistance budgets and programmes, on both bilateral and multilateral bases, and also invites the relevant funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system to support developing countries, particularly African countries and the least developed countries, in their efforts to achieve the overall goal of eradicating poverty and ensuring basic social services, by supporting national efforts to formulate, coordinate, implement, monitor and assess integrated poverty strategies, including capacity-building, and by supporting efforts to empower people living in poverty;

13. Reaffirms the importance of agreeing on a mutual commitment between interested developed and developing country partners to allocate, on average, 20 per cent of official development assistance and 20 per cent of the national budget, respectively, to basic social programmes, and recalls the outcome of the Oslo meeting which reaffirmed that promoting access for all basic social services was essential for sustainable development and should be an integral part of any strategy to overcome poverty;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-third session on progress made in the implementation of measures, themes, recommendations and activities related to the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, including recommendations for possible actions and initiatives for the rest of the Decade, as well as proposals for a better coordination of actions taken by the United Nations system;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)".

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[1] See Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.C.

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Agenda item 97 (d)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING THE CONVENING OF A UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/52/L.14

International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted at Cairo, in particular chapter X on international migration,[1] and the relevant provisions contained in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[2] and the Programme of Action of the

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[1] Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

World Summit for Social Development[3] and in the Platform for Action[4] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Reaffirming the continuing validity of the principles set forth in the instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[5] the International Covenants on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[6] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[7] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[8]

Aware that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles, there is a need to make further efforts to ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrants and their families and that it is desirable to improve the situation of all documented migrants and their families,

Recalling its resolutions 49/127 of 19 December 1994 and 50/123 of 20 December 1995 on international migration and development, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1995/313 of 27 July 1995,

Recalling also that the Economic and Social Council, in the context of its role under the Charter of the United Nations vis-à-vis the General Assembly and in accordance with Assembly resolutions 45/264 of 13 May 1991, 46/235 of 13 April 1992, 48/162 of 20 December 1994 and 50/227 of 24 May 1996, should assist the Assembly in promoting an integrated approach to the implementation of the Programme of Action in providing system-wide coordination and guidance in monitoring the implementation,

Recalling that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should carry out their respective responsibilities, as entrusted to them in the Charter, in the formulation of policies and the provision of guidance to and coordination of United Nations activities in the field of population and development,

Recognizing the importance from an analytical and operational point of view of identifying the existing linkages among the social, economic, political and cultural factors related to international migration and development, and of taking appropriate steps to intensify the analysis of issues involved,

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[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[5] Resolution 217 A (III).

[6] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[7] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[8] Resolution 44/25, annex.

Noting particularly the need for more migration data, a coherent theory to explain international migration and a better understanding of the complex interrelationships between migration and development,[9]

Noting the role of relevant United Nations organizations in delivering adequate support to developing countries to ensure that migration contributes to development,

Noting also the critical role of the existing forums within the United Nations system in addressing the issues of international migration and development, including through the Commission on Population and Development,[10] the Commission on Human Rights,[10] the Committee for Development Planning,[10] the International Labour Organization, and other relevant key organizations,

Taking note of the recent regional and subregional conferences on international migration as an example of a government-driven process of consultation and cooperation to address particular problems associated with international migration,

Noting that a technical symposium on international migration and development will be convened in 1998 by the Administrative Committee on Coordination at the request of the Commission on Population and Development,[10] pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/123,

Recalling its resolution 51/148 of 13 December 1996 on cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration, in particular its request therein to the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the International Organization for Migration, to foster systematic consultations on matters of common interest,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development;[11]

2. Urges Member States and the United Nations system to strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order to address the root causes of migration, especially those related to poverty, and to maximize the benefits of international migration to those concerned;

3. Encourages, where relevant, interregional, regional and subregional mechanisms to continue to address the question of migration and development;

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[9] See E/CN.9/1997/2, para. 11.

[10] Without prejudice to the review by the Economic and Social Council of its subsidiary bodies, as called for in General Assembly resolution 50/227, and bearing in mind the other relevant Assembly resolutions.

[11] A/52/314.

4. Calls upon the international community to seek to make the option of remaining in one's country viable for all people; to that end, efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development, ensuring a better economic balance between developed and developing countries, should be strengthened;

5. Calls upon all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, within their continuing mandated activities, to address the issue of international migration and development and to provide appropriate support for interregional, regional and subregional processes and activities on international migration and development;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on international migration and development to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, taking into account:

(a) The views of Member States, the International Organization for Migration, the International Labour Organization, other relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant organizations, bearing in mind various regional processes, and recommending ways and means to address the problems related to migration and development, including the possibility of convening an international conference on international migration and development;

(b) The report of the technical symposium on international migration and development, which will be convened in 1998;

(c) The report of the Committee for Development Planning[1] on its examination of the issue of migration and development;

(d) The work of the Administrative Committee on Coordination which addresses the issue of international migration and development from cross-sectoral, interregional, regional and subregional points of view;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "International migration and development, including the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development to address migration issues".

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Fifty-second session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 99 (b)

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT: ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/52/L.7

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 37/248 of 31 December 1982, and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community,

Welcoming the strengthening of the Community through the admission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Seychelles, as member States therein,

Welcoming also the creation of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security as part of the Community, and its role in conflict prevention and maintenance of peace which are essential for development within the region,

Recognizing the strengthening of democratic governance and other positive developments, the consolidation of the peace process, the enhancement of democracy and the respect for the rule of law in the region,

Commending member States of the Community for demonstrating continued commitment to deeper and more formal arrangements for cooperation among themselves,

Reaffirming that the successful implementation of the development programmes of the Community can be achieved only if the Community has adequate resources at its disposal,

Noting that the effects of war, loss of life and destruction of economic and social infrastructure in southern Africa demand the continuation and strengthening of rehabilitation programmes to regenerate the economies of the countries of the region,

Noting with grave concern the recurrence of drought in the areas, the re-emergence of the El Niño phenomenon, with its probable effect of drought, and the risk of increased poverty, in particular in rural areas,

Welcoming with satisfaction the regional Food Security Strategy which regards poverty eradication as a prime concern, and in particular addresses the issues of improving access to food and nutrition,

Recognizing the valuable and effective economic and financial contribution that some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system have made to complementing national and subregional efforts to advance the process of democratization, rehabilitation and development in southern Africa,

Noting that the situation in Angola has recently become a source of great concern and that, despite earlier successes in the implementation of certain aspects of the Angolan peace process, that situation is still deteriorating,

Expressing its grave concern at the serious difficulties in the peace process in Angola, caused primarily by the slowness of the Unaio Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, which are hampering efforts towards economic rehabilitation and national reconstruction as well as regional development projects,

Recognizing the risks, new challenges and opportunities posed by the process of globalization and liberalization on the economies of the region,

Noting the measures being taken by the Community in addressing the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic,

Welcoming the recognition at the regional level of the important role that women play in the development of the region and taking note of the Declaration on Gender and Development adopted by the Community heads of State and/or Government in Blantyre, Malawi, on 8 September 1997,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community;[2]

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[1] S/1994/1441, annex.

[2] A/52/400.

2. Commends the Member States and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have maintained, enhanced and initiated development cooperation with the Community;

3. Calls upon the States Members of the United Nations and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet established contact and relationships with the Community to explore the possibility of doing so;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the international community for the financial, technical and material support given to the Community;

5. Renews its appeal to the international community to maintain current levels of, and increase where appropriate, its financial, technical and material support to the Community in order to enable it to implement fully its programme of action and to meet the reconstruction and rehabilitation needs of the region;

6. Appeals to the international community and to relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to extend appropriate assistance to the Community in order to enable it to advance further the process of regional economic integration;

7. Welcomes the economic and political achievements and reforms undertaken within the Community, including the implementation of its programme of action, which are intended to better address the challenges of regional cooperation and integration now and into the next millennium;

8. Also welcomes the Community's efforts to make southern Africa a landmine-free zone, which resulted from a decision of the Community to de-mine the region and reclaim the land for productive purposes, and in this context takes note of the Community's Declaration on Anti-personnel Landmines issued by the Community Summit in Blantyre, Malawi, on 8 September 1997, and appeals to the United Nations, its related bodies and the international community to assist and support the Community in its efforts;

9. Appeals to the United Nations, its related organs and the international community to assist the Community, with the appropriate resources, in implementing the programmes and decisions adopted by various United Nations world conferences, with specific emphasis on the enhancement of the role of women in the development process;

10. Appeals to the international community as well as to the United Nations system to continue to extend much-needed assistance to those countries of the Community that are engaged in the process of national reconstruction so as to enable them to consolidate their efforts to establish a democracy and enhance the implementation of their national development programmes;

11. Expresses its appreciation for the substantial contributions of Member States, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations towards meeting the needs of the Angolan people and encourages additional substantial contributions;

12. Appeals to the international community to comply with all relevant Security Council resolutions on Angola pertaining to the peace process, which, together with other efforts, would facilitate the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Angolan economy;

13. Expresses its conviction of the importance of sound, inclusive development strategies to avoid conflict and dislocation, recognizes the value of international cooperation, peacemaking and peacekeeping efforts, and stresses the need for the international community to continue to assist those countries receiving refugees in coping with the resulting economic, social, humanitarian and environmental challenges;

14. Appeals to the United Nations and the international community to assist in the strengthening of the region's capacity for sustainable water resource management and to respond generously with respect to the drought situation in southern Africa so that famine may be averted in the region, by supporting the region in its drought preparedness and management strategies, especially through the strengthening of its capacity to deal with the situation, drought-monitoring early warning and preparedness;

15. Appeals to the United Nations, its related organs and the international community to extend appropriate assistance to the Community Water Sector and to member States of the Community in order that they may advance further in the implementation of the Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems and in their preparations for the Community Water Sector Round-table Conference scheduled for October 1998;

16. Calls upon the international community to consider supporting the creation of special economic zones and development corridors in the Community, especially the Maputo Development Corridor which is already under implementation with the active participation of the private sector;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Community, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Community;

18. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.